

Melampus flavus Gmel. Not common.

Limnæa humilis Say. Common in fresh water ponds on Anastasia Island.

Physa pomilia Conr. Common with the above species.

Physa heterostropha Say. Some young specimens evidently this species, from Tocoï St. John's River.

Planorbis tumidus Pfr. Common in ponds on Anastasia Island.

Planorbis dilatatus Gld. A few specimens near St. Mark's pond.

Ancylus (Acroloxus) filusus Conr. Common in a swamp near Matanzas.

Ancylus sp.? At Tocoï on the St. John's River.

Siphonaria lineolata d'Orb. Common on the old light house rocks.

HELIX HORTENSIS IN AMERICA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

There seems to be a prevalent opinion that this species does not belong to America at all, but was introduced, like *H. nemoralis*. This idea, however, is surely without foundation, and Mr. W. G. Binney tells me that he regards the species as naturally present in America. The distribution, though, is curious, and half suggests the idea (which I believe is without reasonable foundation) that the hardy Norsemen of old may have carried the snail about for food, and so imported it where they went. At all events, it frequents the places they visited. Starting with New England, the species goes north to Canada, Labrador and Greenland. It appears also in Iceland, and a small variety occurs in the Shetland Is.,¹ and so we come to the continent of Europe, where it abounds.

H. hortensis is readily known from *H. nemoralis*, when ordinary characters fail, by the shape of its "dart." It is also less variable than *nemoralis*. I have examined specimens of the following varieties, collected in America:—

(1.) *Helix hortensis* var. *vallotia* Moq.

There is an example of this variety from Labrador in the British Museum.

¹ The Shetland form was first named var. *nana*, but not described. It is now known as var. *minor* Jeffreys.

(2.) *H. hortensis* var. *pallida* Ckll.

Magnolia, Mass. This variety is *pale* purplish or purplish-brown, without bands.

(3.) *H. hortensis* var. *quinquevittata* Moq.

Magnolia. This is yellow with five bands.

(4.) *H. hortensis* var. *rufozonata* Ckll.

Magnolia. Three specimens. Straw colored with red-brown bands, five in number.

(5.) *H. hortensis* var. *subalbida* Locard.

Magnolia. Very pale yellow, or whitish, bandless.

(6.) *H. hortensis* var. *lutea* Moq.

Magnolia. Pale yellow and bandless. This specimen belongs also to *hybrida* Jeffreys, because it has the lip of the shell tinged pale brown. This variety, combining the characters mentioned, may accordingly be written var. *lutea-hybrida*.

(7.) *H. hortensis* var. *subglobosa*. (Binney.)

Shell greenish or brownish-yellow or honey-color. Parietal wall pale yellow, sharply defined from the darker (external) part of shell. Outer wall within white. This example, from Magnolia, is rather larger than the others, max. diam. 22½ mill. This interesting variety is the *H. subglobosa* of Binney.

The varieties above enumerated from Magnolia, Mass., were sent to me by Mr. J. A. Singley, who obtained them from E. W. Roper. They were marked "introduced."

All the above varieties are known in Europe except *subglobosa*. Vars. *vallotia*, *quinquevittata*, *subalbida* and *lutea* were described from France originally, while *pallida* and *rufozonata* were first described from England.

Mr. F. R. Latchford informs me that the examples he has of *H. hortensis*, collected by Prof. Macoun on Anticosti Island, are some plain yellow, and others with five brown bands. These will belong to *lutea* and *quinquevittata* respectively.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CONCHOLOGISTS.

For some time past the formation of an American Association of Conchologists has been spoken of, among some members of the